

The Evening World.

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WRONG AND STUPID.

TAMMANY'S political morals are rotten to the core. But Tammany usually shows better political sense than at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Tammany prevented consideration and decision of the contests of Lee and Cassidy, Socialists, who are contesting for the seats they rightfully won two years ago.

On a small scale the Tammanyites are duplicating the infamous "Lusking" of the four Socialist Assemblymen. New York City voters were up in arms over the high-handed action of the Republican organization at Albany which threw out the Socialists after they were elected. Should New York voters be any more lenient toward the Democratic organization in City Hall which has coolly blanketed even the discussion of the rights of Cassidy and Lee?

Every Tammanyite who refused to accept the minority report on this election and who helped to postpone discussion until after election should lose hundreds of votes on Nov. 8.

Tammany has come off rather easily in the campaign so far, because Hylan was a good and sufficient issue and it was felt that Hylan was as much a mouthpiece for Hearst as for Murphy.

Now, with only ten days to go, Tammany has presented its opponents with a strong and valid moral issue of protecting the ballot from a crowd willing to steal an election and then steal it over again when the first theft was not successful.

That is the sort of thing Tammany stands for. Does New York indorse such tactics?

Premier Briand got his vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies by insisting that questions of internal politics are secondary to the right of the people of France to be fully and fairly represented at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

Which proves again that popular demand for disarmament is a thing no party or faction in any country thinks it can afford to trifle with.

ANOTHER "TIGHE" CASE?

IS the Police Department in for another "Clubber Tighe" case? If so, what does the department propose to do about it? Will there be another departmental whitewash, followed by court conviction?

The questions are pertinent because of the charge of felonious assault lodged against Patrolman Muskewitz, who is held in \$1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

In brief, the story vouched for by several witnesses is that Muskewitz, dressed in civilian clothes, jostled passengers on a Williamsburg Bridge car Tuesday night. When one man escorting a woman protested, Muskewitz insulted him, provoked a fight, finally drew a pistol and arrested this man and another. When the case came up for preliminary hearing the two prisoners were released and the policeman was held.

Rowdiness on street cars is bad enough. But when policemen are the rowdies it is doubly bad. The "Clubber Tighe" case hurt the Police Department and every man in it, both because of the act itself and because of Inspector Lahey's method of handling it.

The public will watch the "Rowdy" Muskewitz case—and Police Department discipline.

LABOR AND THE RIPLEY PLAN.

THREAT of a strike has pushed the whole railroad problem more to the front in public attention. Sooner or later we must have a more satisfactory system of transportation. When the change comes the Ripley plan, its modification by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the supplementary suggestions from other sources are bound to come in for careful consideration.

Labor relations cannot be disregarded in any country-wide traffic reorganization. How will the Ripley plan affect labor?

In brief, the Ripley plan recommends a consolidation of most of the railway lines into approximately twenty great systems. Each system would be competitive with at least one other system and would be largely self-sufficient, with access to power resources and the sources of freight and passenger traffic.

The systems would be big and powerful.

In the long run it would seem that this should simplify labor relations. The personal touch between men and management has already been lost. A general consolidation would mean that employment policies would be in the hands of fewer managers and collective bargaining would be even more essential than now. The men would need the best of experts to present their side of the case and advise them in the negotiation of working contracts.

If the present union organizations continued, the

Labor Board could gather all the chief executives of the railroads and of the unions in any good-sized office room. It would not need to hire a theatre and hold a mass meeting.

On the other hand, the enlargement of the systems would make more practical the "system federation" plan of organization. Each system would employ so large a number of men that the employees could well afford to hire able representatives to bargain for them. For practical purposes this is the present function of the national officers of the brotherhoods and the other railroad unions.

In either of these developments the tendency would be toward simplification. Fewer and abler executives, fewer and abler labor leaders would make the task of the Labor Board more important. It would not need to consider so many minor cases and could concentrate its efforts on the larger issues.

WHY HYLAN?

NOT counting Sundays, there are only nine days left of this municipal campaign.

One week from next Tuesday voters will decide what kind of government the City of New York is to have for the next four years.

What kind of government means what kind of schools, what kind of police, what kind of finance, what kind of departmental efficiency, what kind of provision and planning for the city's future.

Any citizen of New York who had to decide how and by whom his private business should be run for the next four years would be giving the matter careful study.

He wouldn't want doubts as to the capacity or competence of the man he put in charge.

He wouldn't take talk, good intentions or regret for past mistakes as substitutes for proved ability and fitness.

Why should he feel differently about a decision affecting his children's education, the safety of himself, his family and his property, his taxes, the conditions under which he goes about his daily business and the growth and improvement of the city in which he lives?

Why shouldn't he choose a Mayor of New York by the same standards of competence he would apply in hiring a business manager?

He has to pay for both. Why shouldn't he insist on the best he can get in the one case as well as in the other?

Measured on the scale of mentality, experience and grasp of municipal problems, Henry Curran in the City Hall means at least one hundred times better value to his employers than John F. Hylan.

When it comes to achievement, the Hylan record is pitiful. Even Hylan defenders are forced to fall back on apology.

Every one knows ex-Gov. Al Smith is an able executive, a good Democrat, with a sharp eye out for anything and everything good in a Democratic Municipal Administration—and a shrewd judge of men.

After talking an hour and a half the other night about the present Municipal Administration in general, the only thing Al Smith could find to say about Mayor Hylan was this:

"Whatever mistakes Hylan has made during the past four years were mistakes which he made with the best impulses, trying with all his soul and heart to do his best."

A fine recommendation for a Mayor after four years' trial!

Would it keep a man four years longer at the head of a business concern already hard hit by his mistakes?

Then why should the great corporation of the City of New York stand the cost of four more years of Hylan?

There is beer again—for the sick.

TWICE OVERS.

"I FEEL younger because I am nearing the land of youth."—*Marshall Foch.*

"PEACE in the Pacific is the insistent cry of the Japanese people."—*Premier Hara of Japan.*

"THE country was shell-shocked when it elected Harding."—*Josephus Daniels.*

"THE condition of the streets is a menace to the health of the city."—*Judge Panken.*

"WHO told you to call in Mr. McFarland, and who certified to his knowledge of New York traction matters?"—*Henry H. Curran to Mayor Hylan.*

"A PROLONGATION of the Anglo-Japanese alliance only serves to irritate public and official opinion in the United States, merely humiliates China, and adds nothing to the prestige of Great Britain in Asia."—*Lord Northcliffe.*

"May We See Your Hand, Mr. Mayor?" By John Cassel

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From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

His Real Grievance.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In a letter appearing in The Evening World of even date, entitled "Don't Kill It," and signed E. J. A. in which the writer scolds you scandalously and condescends to point out and rectify your shortcomings, allow me to say he skims over this, that and the other of your shortcomings and then dwells on the real cause of his ravings—i. e., your persistent and highly laudable fight on what is slowly but surely wrecking the country—Prohibition. He says nothing you can say or do can make any difference in the matter. If he is so certain, why his effort?

Is it not a fact that seeing what is being done to the country these days in the manner have been told they must speedily create a sentiment for it or the Eighteenth Amendment will be unconditionally repealed? Which letter will soon be a fact. E. G. J.

Mr. Hopper's Candidacy.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

The candidacy of Mr. John J. Hopper for Register affords the women voters an opportunity for showing that they are more independent of party lines than the average male voters, and that they will not vote for a candidate merely because of her sex. There can be no question but that Mr. Hopper is in every way better qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he has been nominated than either of his opponents. He is an able business man, a good executive and has shown by his former conduct of the Register's office that he puts efficiently before partisanship. His advocacy of that important reform, the Torrens Land Title System, should win him the support of all who wish to see our present cumbersome methods of title registration replaced by a simple and scientific method that will be much cheaper and afford greater security. He will be elected if the voters will consider efficiency instead of partisanship.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

To-day the labor unions are the real oppressors of the poor. The enormous rents which the poor are compelled to pay is owing to the swollen pay which the unions have gouged out for the carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and others engaged in the building of a house. The price of \$15.00 a ton for coal is caused by the swollen wages of the coal miner, \$75.00 to \$85.00 a week for four days' work, when formerly they worked six days for \$15.00, and the poor could get coal for \$2.00 a ton. From \$25.00 to \$30.00 a week goes to Bolshevik needle workers who can hardly speak a dozen words of English and whose swollen wages compel the poor man to spend \$25.00 to \$30.00 for a suit of clothes instead of \$8.00 or \$10.00. About \$50.00 a week for drivers of milk wagons instead of \$12.00 to \$15.00, compelling the poor to pay sixteen or eighteen cents a quart for milk instead of three or four cents. How the unions browbeat the Government to get swollen wages for its members working on the railroads every one is familiar with.

That a conductor on a train, requiring neither education nor ability nor hard work, should get more than a Captain in the United States Navy is a joke. Yes, the unions are certainly the oppressors of the poor. It is time the unions were in the category of public enemies where they belong. POORMAN.

A Hylan Voter.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Comparing two letters from Evening World readers of Oct. 18, one "Near the Mayor's Home," the other "More Disgusted Than Ever," if I had been undecided on which side of the fence to take my stand surely I would soon form a decision after reading those letters. The former is logical, gentlemanly; the latter unreasonable. Why this Ryan faction faker tell Hylan, but the American language as well.

Mayor Hylan and our Presidents are American men, who are doing their best to be misconstrued from time to time by some "fiery" individuals who are hard to please. "Brooklynite" may recover his breath after election.

I am with the man who has courage to sign his name, positive of the cause he defends par excellence. I say with T. J. Nichols I am a Hylan voter.

CHARLES HOKANSON.

New York, Oct. 26, 1921.

Change the Naturalization Law.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In regard to the plea of an American mother in your evening paper of Oct. 19, I can sympathize with her as I am also in the same sorrowful position. I am also an American mother.

My parents came to America over sixty years ago and because I married an alien I am deprived of my citizenship, which I consider very unjust, simply because my husband refuses to become a citizen. I think the "Naturalization Law" ought to be changed so as to give the true American women the rights which really belong to them.

New York, Oct. 26, 1921.

Mr. Jerome in the Campaign.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Please give me a little space to say that I am a Democrat who intended to vote for Mr. Curran until I read what Jerome said last night about Mr. Sulzer—in one of the most audacious political speeches I ever read. Why this Ryan faction faker went out of his way to vilify ex-Gov. Sulzer is quite beyond me, save on the theory the Ryan want Hylan re-elected and have paid Jerome to help Jerome's des about Mr. Sulzer will drive 50,000 Democratic votes like mine into the Hylan-Hearst camp. We remember how Jerome sold out

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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WASTED ABILITY.

Providing you are an intelligent human being you put the money you have to work.

Either invested in sound securities or deposited in a savings bank it will earn interest for you.

Buried in a hole under the fireplace or stuffed away in a stocking, it will be a useless risk.

If you have ability you will, if you are wise, do the same thing with it.

Ability, left unused, may be brilliant, like flashes of lightning, but it is no more valuable to mankind.

You have doubtless known many brilliant men who were barely able to make their own living.

You have known men of real talent who hardly knew where their next meal was coming from.

These men knew they had talent, but they made the mistake of thinking that the talent would take care of them.

It will not. Not even genius will do that.

The possession of special ability involves always the burden of cultivating it upon its owner.

Paderewski's marvellous musical genius would be useless to himself and to the world had he not spent hours of tedious labor in its cultivation.

Michael Angelo, perhaps the most gifted man ever born, worked harder than any other of his time, harder than any man has ever worked since, in making his genius shine before the world.

No man of talent has ever succeeded without long hours of toil.

There are many in the world who might have succeeded, but they depended largely on others for their support.

There is a lesson in this for every one. For if men so greatly gifted must work hard throughout their lives, how much more must the man of ordinary ability labor to make what he does count.

Every man has a little ability of some sort. The difference between prosperity and poverty is the difference in the way that ability is used.

If it is put to work, comfort and happiness follow. If it is left idle there is little hope for its owner but a lifetime of misery.

to the traction trust when he was District Attorney. We remember the efforts by honest folk to remove him from office, and how it was nearly accomplished. We know all about Jerome, and how useful he has always been to Tammany, and the Ryan, and the traction trust, when his services were essential.

Suffice it to say, Jerome has made Hylan's reelection a cinch, and Tammany can now afford to sit back and laugh.

No one with ordinary sense would cross the street to hear Jerome he about "Old Bill" Sulzer, but a hundred decent Democrats of this town will go ten miles to hear Sulzer tell the truth about this vulgar faker Jerome; and to that end I will pay all the expenses of ball music, etc., or William Sulzer will come forth from his political retirement and challenge Jerome to debate the issues of the day.

117 West 19th Street.

GEORGE W. FISHER.

"Double entendre" is incorrect French, though the expression is in general use. It is as bad as the phrase, "nom de plume," which is not intelligible to a Frenchman. The meaning of "double entendre" is a play on words, in which the word or phrase is capable of more than one meaning. The correct French is "double entente," of which the full expression is "not a double entendre," that is, a word with a double meaning, used, generally, in a bad sense.

"The Key of India" is the name

The Great Teacher In Action

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

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CLEANING OUT THE TEMPLE.

Matt. 21:12.

It was the most natural thing in the world that the Great Teacher upon visiting Jerusalem, the great religious capital of His country, should desire, first of all, to see the Temple of which He had heard so often and every stone of which was sacred in His thought.

It is impossible for us to measure the state of His emotions as He entered the house of God and found it devoted not to the worship of His Father but to the business of gambling, money changing and other forms of profiteering.

He expected to find the spirit of devotion and brotherly love, but instead He found the spirit of greed and heartlessness. In all the courts He found unmistakable evidence not of devotion but of speculation—three card monte men, note shavers, dealers in mortgages, poultry sellers, cattle dealers, fortune tellers, all busy as beavers raking in the shekels, their snake-like eyes glistening with delight as they tucked away their spoils and looked around for more victims.

It was more than the Man of Galilee could stand. The real as contrasted with the ideal, the actual facts that stood before Him in all their naked brutality and greed as compared with His beautiful dream, destroyed His peace and He became furious.

In His indignation He overthrew the seats and tables and, catching up some kind of lash—a whip or a piece of rope—He laid it right and left upon the shoulders of the desecrators of His Father's house, saying to them as the strokes fell upon them: "It is written My house shall be called a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves."

Was the Great Teacher mad about that time? It is to be devoutly hoped that He was. I am sure that He was thoroughly mad, mad through and through. If He had not been, He would not have been the Great Teacher, but only a very small teacher.

The ecclesiastical tenderfoot does not like the idea of the Master's setting mad. That is because he is a tenderfoot. The tenderfoot has no red blood in his veins, no great convictions in his mind, no glowing enthusiasm in his apology for a heart, and it is easy for him to keep cool. Impossible for him to grow wrathful.

But real men, genuine believers in the gospel of the Great Teacher, know perfectly well how Jesus felt when He ran up against those scoundrels in the house of His Father.

They understand how and why it was that He temporarily lost His balance, overturned those gambling tables, called them a pack of thieves and robbers, and drove them away from the Temple they were profaning.

Will the time ever come when it will be considered good form for the followers of the Great Teacher to feel as fully wrathful against scoundrels in high places of city and State as He did against those who made His Father's house a den of thieves?

ART MASTERPIECES IN AMERICA

By Maubert S. Georges.

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FRIEDLAND.

Meissonier, besides being a great painter, was a master of detail. His most celebrated work, "Friedland," which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, is typical in its exactness. The painter spent many years upon it. Each figure, and there are hundreds of them, was made separately from a model. In order to represent the trampled grain as it should be, he bought a wheat field and hired a troop of cavalrymen to charge through it.

The picture represents Napoleon at the zenith of his glory reviewing his troops before the battle. The artist sold the picture to the late A. T. Stewart for \$60,000. At the sale of the Stewart collection it was bought for a much larger sum and is presented to the Metropolitan Museum.

The life of Meissonier reads like a fairy tale. He passed from extreme poverty to wealth that enabled him to have all he desired. His father, though prosperous, gave him only a slight education, keeping him in his shop to sweep floors and attend to customers. Finding this unsatisfactory, he sent him to a boarding school, where, in a year in which to make good, giving him 10 cents a day for food. Rather than be dependent on this meager allowance, Meissonier underwent great hardships, painting canvases at a dollar a yard.

Some have accused Meissonier of exaggerating his details at the expense of perspective, yet even if this is true this fault is overshadowed by his achievements in all the essentials that go to make a great painter.

given to the city of Herat, in Afghanistan, under British control. The citadel is a well-nigh impregnable fortress.

The Manchester Iris, published in Manchester, Lancashire, England, on Oct. 11, 1825, carried an account of a couple then "living," the husband 125 and the wife, 126 years old.

Thomas Parr, of Atterbury, in Shropshire, England, an agricultural laborer, died at the age of 152 (1482-1635). He married his second wife when he was 122 years old, and had a son. "Old Parr," as he was very properly called, lived in the reign of ten sovereigns. There were four others of the same family, the youngest of whom died aged 123, and what is still more extraordinary, Parr's son-in-law, John Newell, also reached the age of 127.

Lambeth, in a peculiar manner, is a corruption of "Lambthe," the Anglo-Saxon word for mudhaven (harbor), or a muddy landing place.

"King of Ireland" was a title first used by Henry VIII. in 1542. The title previously assumed by the Kings of England was "Lord of Ireland," first used by Henry II.

"That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick

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